The Sun.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1885.

Amusements To-day.

American Institute—Industrial Exhibition.
Bijou Opera House—Adonis. 8 P. M.
Casino—Nanon. 8 P. M.
Comedy Theatre—Keller. 8 P. M.
Daly's Theatre—The Magistrate. 2:15 P. M.
Eden Musée—Tableaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Grand Opera House—Alone in London. 8 P. M.
Harrigan's Park Theatre—Old Lavender. 8 P. M.
Hooley & Dial's—Nanon. 2 and 8 P. M.
Lyceum Theatre—In Spite of All. 8 P. M.
Madison Square Theatre—Sealed Instructions. 8 P. M.
Niblo's Garden—Monitoba. 8 P. M.
People's Theatre—Nobody's Claim. 8 P. M.
Standard Theatre—Mikado. 8 P. M.
Thalia Theatre—Maria Magdalena. 8 P. M.
Union Square Theatre—A Moral Crime. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Ninilche. 8 P. M.
3d Avenue Theatre—Kordeck. 8 P. M.
8th Avenue Theatre—Mikado. 8 P. M.
24th Street Theatre—Evangeline. 8 P. M.

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THE SUN, New York City.

Icebergs in Politics.

The Hon. IRA DAVENPORT is popularly known as the iceberg candidate, for the reason that, being immensely rich, he is cold and distant toward ordinary people.

This frigidity of demeanor may possibly be due to the depressed condition of Mr. DAVENPORT's health. His physical strength seems to be very much reduced, so that he cannot display the cordial manners and hearty expressions which naturally belong to a healthy and vigorous man.

The dudes and aristocrats, however, take great pleasure in the iceberg style, and they are all supporting Mr. DAVENPORT, and mean to vote for him on election day.

But the mass of the people who have warm blood in their veins, and whose hearts are good and glowing, are opposed to political icebergs. They prefer instead such candidates as DAVID B. HILL and EDWARD F. JONES, men of ardent and earnest nature, who believe in the people and do not think themselves superior to ordinary humanity.

Let the dudes and the aristocrats adhere to the iceberg candidate, but they need not be surprised when they discover that the masses can outvote them.

A Joke from the Department of Justice.

"I have but one single complaint to make against the newspapers since I became Attorney-General. Some of the papers accused me of wearing a swallowed-tailed coat upon a certain occasion. Now, I was never guilty of anything of the kind, and I feel hurt at the accusation. All the other charges that have been made against me by the press are not worth noticing."

This is the language that the Washington *Star* puts into the mouth of the Attorney-General of the United States, as having been used by Mr. GARLAND when spoken to in reference to the suit which he has brought in the name of the United States against the Bell Telephone Company. The same newspaper reports him as saying that the subject has never been discussed between him and the President.

The substance of these statements is that an extraordinary official act of the Attorney-General of the United States, apparently designed to promote his own interests, and so remarkable in its character as to have attracted the critical attention of the principal newspapers of the country without distinction of party, is regarded with indifference by the President, and so lightly by the Attorney-General himself that he jokes about it.

We have repeatedly expressed confidence in the integrity of Mr. GARLAND, but we think this matter is too serious to be whisked down the wind by pleasantries concerning swallow-tailed coats.

If the chief law adviser of one of the greatest Governments of the world chooses to disregard a usage of civilized society, either because he disapproves it or for any other good reason, he is at perfect liberty to do so, and his conduct is of no consequence to anybody but himself. He might wear a flannel shirt, knickerbockers, and a polo cap, and be just as good a lawyer as though he wore a dress coat on proper occasions. The questions raised by the Attorney-General's action in the telephone litigation, however, relate to the man, and not to his clothes.

We again assert our hope that he can answer these questions satisfactorily; but it cannot be by ignoring them.

As to the President, he is probably waiting for Mr. GARLAND himself to introduce the subject. Its eventual discussion between them can hardly be avoided. An Administration which makes civil service examinations and non-partisan appointments the keynote of its statesmanship, cannot afford to insist rigorously upon honesty and impartiality in the clerks and subordinate officers of the Government, and yet seem careless of this observance in high places.

A Fool, his Money, and his Friends.

THE SUN, since May, 1884, has from time to time penetrated one part or another of the mysteries of GRANT & WARD, and the confusion and humiliation which its disclosures have wrought, have been only the necessary penalty of much rapacity and shameless wrongdoing. It alone illuminated the relations to FERDINAND WARD of JULIEN T. DAVIES, WILLIAM S. WARNER, JAMES H. WORK, and JAMES MCNAMEE; and now WARD himself confirms and reënforces the whole unpleasant history.

All the facts which have been presented at intervals in THE SUN were, with others, published in the *Herald* yesterday in that continuity of relation with which only WARD himself could invest them. He sums them up intelligibly and clearly, and enables us, with the additional light which we bestow upon the subject on our own part, to review it in its entirety. Stripped of the confusion of schedules and estimates, the persons involved disclose their connection and their complicity in the proceedings of FERDINAND WARD as we proceed to state.

About Gen. GRANT, the prevailing belief is more than confirmed. He was a wholly unconscious and passive factor in the business, uninformed as to any detail of it, deluded by his faith and his unbounded admiration for the supposed business acumen and sagacity of his own son, WARD's intimate friend, partner, and dupe. He drew $250,000 as profits, and was innocently happy in the enjoyment of the prosperity that he accepted in good faith.

U. S. GRANT, Jr., does not come out with credit to himself. His letters to WARD disclose a great deal of knowledge respecting the latter's methods and the nature of the business. It would require a generous measure of charity now to permit him to take refuge in the explanation that he was merely a fool, but had a most sagacious father-in-law in that astute and comprehensive person, the Hon. JEROME B. CHAFFEE.

As for Col. FRED T. GRANT, while not a member of the firm, he enjoyed a very intimate relation to it, and has had the credit generally of having been ruined by its failure. It must be a surprise to his friends and a mixed pleasure to every one concerned, to learn from Mr. WARD that Col. GRANT has gotten away with $133,507 of the plunder. A letter from Col. GRANT, which THE SUN publishes to-day, meets this statement with a flat denial, though dated before the statement was made.

Next comes Mr. JAMES D. FISH. This unfortunate man, out of honest grubbing in commonplace but decent pursuits, had raised himself to a state that he had neither the brains nor the principle to maintain. He was an easy, a willing, and a foolish victim of a vulgar and stupid temptation, and he expiated his follies and his dishonesties by going to State prison in place of his Board of Directors and his other accomplices.

Of J. NELSON TAPPAN, custodian of the city's money, amiable, weak, and confiding, reckless and thoughtless in his speculations, it may now be said that when he realized what he had done he died. There is little to be urged in extenuation of TAPPAN's conduct, but he did not deserve all the obloquy heaped upon him, and the penalty he paid carried with it a degree of exoneration.

Of JULIEN T. DAVIES, JAMES H. WORK, JAMES MCNAMEE, and WILLIAM S. WARNER we have already disposed. DAVIES is still in possession of the assets of GRANT & WARD, although his unfitness to have their custody will not bear discussion. WARNER was a broker of rascality. He charged a big commission to persons who had an appetite for the things that WARD purveyed, and who are now writhing with shame and mortification because they have been dragged into the daylight.

As for FERDINAND WARD, we had better let him sum himself up in his own way, and describe his plight as it impresses him:

"Well, it seems to me that these men, several of them old enough to be my father, some of whom had made conspicuous fortunes in life before I was born, having utilized me and my endeavors to the tune of millions of dollars of profit, having patted me on the back in the boyishness of prosperity, have now turned away and slipped so far to the background that the public look to me alone for explanation, for restitution. I have accepted my position, and, in order that I might do what a man ought, have stripped myself. As to the position occupied by these others who have not been stripped, and who have not stripped themselves, I leave the public to ponder and the courts to determine."

In other words, the little man was a knave and a fool, and is now sorry for the fact.

Does the Reformer Drink Gin?

In May last the Hon. DORMAN B. EATON was engaged in reforming the civil service at Shreveport, Louisiana. His bill for hotel expenses is now undergoing the scrutiny of the auditing officers of the United States Treasury. It appears that the thirsty reformer has charged the Government with the beverages which he consumed at Shreveport. His account includes these very interesting items:

May 12—Pitcher lemonade	$0 30
May 13—Supper, and gin and ale	1 00
May 13—Lemonade	0 20

Is it possible that the Hon. DORMAN B. EATON drinks gin at supper? Is it possible that his taste inclines him, after a hard day's labor at the reformation of the civil service, to such extraordinary refreshment as is alleged by the hotel proprietor who had the honor of entertaining him at Shreveport? Lemonade, gin, and ale—yo high Mugwumpian gods, what a mixture?

May it not be that the hotel waiter who reported to the clerk the Hon. DORMAN B. EATON's imbibition on the evening of May 13, or the clerk who made the entry on the hotel books, or the cashier who transcribed the items in making out the reformer's bill, erroneously imputed to the Hon. DORMAN B. EATON this frightful compound, gin and ale, when what he really drank at supper was ginger ale? We are glad to give the great reformer the benefit of the doubt, yet the internal evidence afforded by the bill itself is against the hypothesis.

Mr. EATON paid thirty cents for a whole pitcher of lemonade before going to bed on the evening of his arrival at Shreveport. He paid seventy cents for breakfast, eighty-five for dinner, one dollar for supper, including the "gin and ale," and twenty cents later in the evening for some more lemonade. According to this scale of prices, in all probability the charge for a plain supper without the "gin and ale" would have been fifty cents, perhaps sixty, possibly seventy. That leaves from thirty to fifty cents to be accounted for. Could the great reformer have imbibed, even after a most exhausting day in the examination room, the volume of ginger ale that is represented by an expenditure of from thirty to fifty cents? We fear not. We are afraid that the supposition is too violent.

One thing, however, is certain. Whether it was ginger ale or gin and ale that the civil service reformer drank at Shreveport, an attempt to collect the cost of the beverage from the United States Treasury as part of the necessary expenses of civil service reform is a petty fraud.

The Balkan Complication.

The subsidence of the agitation caused by the rising in Roumelia seems still remote, notwithstanding the light gradually let in on the intentions of the powers interested in the Eastern question. An acquiescence in the accomplished extension of Bulgaria turns out to be a much less easy solution of the troubles than it looked before a definition of its conditions was attempted. Moreover, if Prince ALEXANDER's title to enlarged dominion could be recognized on terms acceptable at once to Russia and to Turkey, there would still remain the knotty problem of meeting the claims of Servia to equivalent aggrandizement, claims backed, it is believed, by Austria primarily and in the last resort by Germany.

The facts, so far as known, are these: Ostensibly the Porte still holds by its note, as yet unanswered, in which it announced to the powers the occasion for the exercise of the right of coercion bestowed upon it by the Berlin treaty, and its wish to restore the *status quo* in Roumelia. Its irresolution proves that it would assent to some abatement of its treaty rights, but the least it could accept without exposing the Sultan to an imminent risk of deposition would be a covenant that the new ruler of Roumelia would assume all the obligations incumbent on the old; that he would, in other words, continue to pay the tribute imposed upon the province, and permit the Balkan passes to be occupied at any time by Turkish soldiers. But for his reluctance to irreparably alienate the Czar, Prince ALEXANDER in all likelihood would profess a willingness to agree to these conditions.

In practice, nevertheless, he would find it impossible to carry out the first part of the bargain, and Russia could hardly brook even his nominal assent to the second. For either the tribute called for by the treaty would have to be levied as before on Eastern Roumelia, in which case the Roumelians would fail to see how the rebellion had bettered their situation, or the burden would have to be distributed over the whole of the expanded principality, in which event the natives of northern Bulgaria, who are anything but sentimental, would consider that they paid altogether too dear for their whistle. As to the garrisoning of the Balkans, this is a matter of such vital moment to Russia that we are not surprised to hear that the Czar's Ambassador has already insisted at Constantinople that the Sultan's treaty right to post troops in the passes shall be formally abrogated.

Thus we see that the settlement of the Roumelian question, even if it could be localized, would not be by any means as easy as it looks. Let us assume, notwithstanding, that Turkey, paralyzed by the knowledge of her military disablement, could be brought to waive her right to defend her mountain barriers, and content herself with an unsubstantial promise that the Roumelian tribute should at all events be paid. It would at once be manifest that the area of disturbance could not on such terms be limited. For King MILAN, who has broken no treaty and who was dealt with but stingily at Berlin, has a better right than Prince ALEXANDER to demand that his subjects shall be granted their historical and ethnological boundaries. The compensation that he claims might be looked for either on his eastern or on his southern frontier. The Servians believe themselves morally entitled to Widdin and the western section of the territory allotted by the Berlin Congress to Bulgaria. Austria would naturally prefer to see Servian ambition take the direction just named, because King MILAN's acquisition of Skopia and Pristina might obstruct her own advance from Novi-Bazar to Salonica. But connivance at the mutilation of Bulgaria in the interest of Servia, which now pliantly obeys every impulse from Vienna, could scarcely be extorted from the Czar except by war. To secure anything at all, accordingly, Servia must fight for it, and probably her first demonstrations would be against Macedonia, the question of her ultimate gains being left to a congress.

The relations of the States concerned seem too tangled for diplomacy, and a widespread apprehension that the knot must be cut by war accounts for the mobilization not only of the Turkish, Bulgarian, Servian, and Greek forces, but also of portions of the Russian and Austrian armies. If Prince ALEXANDER is to gain anything by the Roumelian incident, King MILAN must have something too, or be dethroned by his own subjects. But he can hardly get anything without a fight, while if Servia moves, the whole peninsula will rock as with an earthquake.

There have been political campaigns wherein it was difficult for workingmen to tell which candidate the more truly represented their interests. Fortunately, there can be no uncertainty on that point in New York this fall. Gov. HILL has been one of the most outspoken and painstaking advocates of the interests of labor who has ever occupied the chief executive office in this State. On the other hand, Mr. DAVENPORT distinctly represents the would-be aristocrats in politics, who chose him for their candidate because he was a millionaire, and upon the shameful assumption that the chief thing needful was plenty of boodle.

The line between these two candidates is as sharply drawn in this respect as the most enthusiastic friend of labor could desire, and workingmen cannot now mistake their enemies for their friends.

A collision like that of yesterday, when a ferryboat ran down a steam yacht in the East River, is something that everybody who crosses that narrow strait, or looks down upon its traffic-burdened waters from the bridge, wonders does not occur almost daily. Yet collisions in the East River are comparatively rare. If the increase in the number of vessels thronging its surface after Hell Gate has been thrown widely open, and the other projected improvements have been made, is as great as some persons expect, the East River will become a water Broadway, and may require some kind of police to keep its moving throngs in order.

There have been many striking examples of late years of the astonishing influence that mere contact with civilized people is capable of exercising over the tastes, manners, and morals of savages. King CETYWAYO, dressed in a broadcloth coat and wearing a stovepipe hat, was at first sight a ridiculous-looking barbarian, but it did not take long to see that his new dress expressed an actual change in the man, and that the mere power of example had convinced him that it was better to live, and as far as possible to look, like a European than like a Zulu. The latest instance of this silent influence of civilization is furnished by the King of Dahomey, who, in deference to the feelings of the Portuguese, whose Government has assumed the protection of his kingdom, announces that he will no longer enliven his festivals by the massacre of slaves and prisoners of war.

Civilized manners are, after all, more powerful than guns in conquering savages.

What can have put it out of the power of Mr. JAMES G. BLAINE to go to Ohio to help his friend and brother FORAKER?

Mr. BLAINE is not pressed for money, he is not running for a State office in Maine, he is writing a book which no other fellow will write even if he should stop work on it himself, and yet he declares that he can't go to Ohio. Is it prudence on Mr. BLAINE's part? It could not have been the lack of an invitation.

We know enough of New Guinea to be certain that a thorough study of its flora and fauna must yield remarkable results. The expedition that recently landed on the great island from Australia includes twelve white men, most of whom are specialists in natural history. Their long list of instructions includes a request for "very small parrots, three inches long, which creep about the stems of fruit trees, and, being all green on the back, are not easily seen." Specimens of the "twelve wired" and "long curved billed" varieties of the Birds of Paradise are also particularly desired, and likewise all new or rare ornamental shrubs. This expedition landed at the mouth of the River Aird, on the southern coast, and it hopes to penetrate north to the centre of the island. Six exploring parties are now at work in New Guinea, but there is room for them all in the great island which, since WALLACE wrote of it, has been known as the Land of the Birds of Paradise.

We don't see why the *Albany Times* should call it "dreadful news" that JOHN SHERMAN proposes to stump New York on his old war issue. It would be no more dreadful than a circus, and how truly entertaining and delightful that may be the *Times* surely knows.

A new hotel, which may be a financial success, but is doomed to be forever an artistic failure, is about to be built. It will be in the famous valley of the Yosemite. Where is the hotel keeper, living or unborn, who could run a house in a style worthy of the sublime grandeur or majestic beauty of the Yosemite? Alas! we fear that in that respect this hotel will see in its surroundings a perpetual reproach.

The announcement that ex-Postmaster JOE MANLEY of Augusta will be Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee must make JOSEPH rejoice that he was turned out of his Post Office. If he had stayed a Postmaster, he couldn't have become Chairman.

It certainly is natural that the Irish should prefer that the Irish-Americans should send money to Ireland rather than orators. It is a recognized truth that "money talks."

The yachts Genesta and Dauntless started on the 29th in a match from New York to Liverpool for the Cape May challenge cup.—*Kansas City Record.*

The Genesta did not go to Liverpool, but maybe the Dauntless did. She was a long time gone, anyhow.

Our esteemed comic contemporary *Life* speaks of the Porte as a man, and of "knocking a chip off his shoulder."

This writer must be the same who denounced the State General as "this wicked military officer."

JUNKETING REFORMERS.

Necessary Expenses Including Drinks of Dr. Eaton's Civil Service Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The law creating the Civil Service Commission provides:

Each of said Commissioners shall be paid his necessary travelling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a Commissioner.

A batch of very interesting accounts are just now under the scrutiny of the Treasury officials, and it is pretty well settled that a good many items in them will be objected to and will probably fail to pass. Dr. Gregory seems to be the champion bill maker. A sample of his accounts will be of interest. On March 18 last the learned Doctor left this city for Detroit and the West. He was gone twelve days, and the following are the items of his account:

United States to John W. Gregory. Dr.

March 18—Railroad fare to Detroit	$14 25
March 18—Cab, lunch, papers	2 00
March 18—Parlor car to Pittsburgh	1 00
March 18—Berth to Detroit and porter	2 25
March 18—Meals, porter, hack	1 50
March 20—Service, papers, hack, and porter	1 75
March 21—Fare, Toledo to Cleveland	3 25
March 20—Hotel	6 00
March 20—Chair, car, lunch, porter, hack, and papers	2 00
March 21—Hotel bill, Weddle House, Cleveland	3 00
March 22—Fare to Chicago	10 00
March 22—Berth, porter, cab	2 75
March 23—Fare and berth to St. Paul	14 50
March 24—Meals, porter, papers, hack	2 55
March 25—Hack, service, porter	1 05
March 25—Fare, Minneapolis	30
March 25—Hack, meals, porter	3 20
March 25—Fare, Madison	10 50
March 25—Section	4 00
March 26—Hack, meals, porter, service and papers	2 35
March 26—Hotel, Madison	3 75
March 28—Porter and omnibus	50
March 28—Fare, Chicago	4 00
March 28—Service and paper	1 05
March 28—Dinner	75
March 28—Papers	15
March 28—Hack	50
March 28—Service	1 85
April 1—Bill at Grand Pacific	10 00
April 1—Service	45
April 1—Papers	15
April 1—Cab and porter	85
April 1—Fare, Washington	26 50
April 1—Men's and lunches	3 50
April 1—Porter and hack	75
April 1—Berth	2 50
April 1—Notary's fee	25
April 1—Papers	15
Total	$153 18

The whole matter turns on the word "necessary." Are newspapers necessary? What is the service which appears so often on the Doctor's bill? Auditor Chenoweth is in doubt whether it is religious service or boot blacking. The railroad fare from Chicago to Washington is $13, instead of $12.50 as solemnly sworn to by the Doctor. The Doctor charges up, under date of March 25, $4 for a section in the sleeping car. Auditor Chenoweth says he will allow for a berth, but will not allow for a section. The Doctor was twelve days away, and his expenses averaged $12.50 per day.

The following little bill of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton shows what the great reformer drinks when he is away from home:

Dorman B. Eaton to Tilley's Hotel and Restaurant, Shreveport, La. Dr.

May 12—Room	$2 00
May 12—Pitcher lemonade	30
May 13—Breakfast	70
May 13—Dinner	85
May 13—Supper and gin and ale	1 00
May 13—Lemonade	20
May 14—Breakfast	50
May 14—Lunch	30
May 14—Supper	60
Total	$7 55

Mr. Charles Lyman, the Chief Examiner of the Commission, is permitted by law to travel also. He is a very luxurious traveller. He never lets an opportunity pass to take a parlor car or hire a carriage. The following is a little bill of his:

June 23—Railroad fare, Washington to New York	$6 50
June 23—Sleeping car	2 00
June 23—Carriage to depot	50
June 24—Meals	2 00
June 24—Cab	50
June 25—Railroad fare from New York to New Haven	1 75
June 25—Parlor car	50
June 25—Carriage from depot to Post Office and return	1 00
June 25—Railroad, New Haven to New York	1 75
June 25—Parlor car	50
June 25—Cab, New York	1 00
June 25—Meals	3 25
June 26—Hotel, New York	2 00
June 26—Cab hire	75
June 26—Railroad to Newark	20
June 26—Carriage, depot to Post Office and return	1 00
June 26—Railroad, Washington	6 30
June 26—Parlor car	1 25
June 26—Meals	3 00
June 26—Carriage to house	50
Total	$37 25
Add oath	25
Grand total	$37 50

It would seem very doubtful whether there is any provision of law for the contingent expenses of the Commission, and yet they have been very free in that kind of purchases. Section 4 of the law speaks of necessary stationery and other articles, but says that the Secretary of the Interior must provide them. It would seem like a great stretch of their prerogative to make such purchases as are included in the long list that is submitted for the last quarter. The following are some of the items:

One Comstock's Civil Service, $2; rotary self-inking stamp, $1.85; two copies Session Laws 1883-84, $1.50; Webster's Counting House Dictionary, $2.85; remodelling three typewriters, $105; three American Almanacs, $4.50; Arithmetic and Algebra, $2.00; Dunglison's Medical Science, $7; one volume American Cyclopedia, $6.

When Auditor Chenoweth gets through with these bills they will go to First Comptroller Durham, and by the time both these officials are done with them nothing but necessary expenses will remain.

WE PAID DEAR FOR OUR WHISTLE.

The Reasons Why the War Ship Mohican Cost Nearly a Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The report of the naval Board appointed to investigate the cost of the United States ship Mohican and the organization of the Mare Island Navy Yard in California has been submitted. Work was begun on the vessel in 1872, without any authority of law. She was launched in 1883, but was not completed until this year. Her total cost was $907,798. She was built on the authority of a letter signed by Naval Constructor I. Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The Board says the work was well done, and all the material was of the best quality. The report gives a complete history of the building of the vessel, and submits these conclusions:

"In the opinion of the Board the extravagant cost of the Mohican is to be attributed to these causes: The high price of labor, which was upon an average about 40 per cent. greater than was paid to the same class of labor in the New York Navy Yard, amounting to more than $140,000. The high price of material. The alterations made in obedience to orders from proper authority. The intermittent manner in which the work was conducted, the intervals of suspension being productive of decay.

"What were the influences which prompted the vacillating action of the department in suspending and resuming work from time to time the Board cannot determine, beyond the fact that there was no legitimate appropriation to draw upon to prosecute the work, and, until the Forty-eighth Congress appropriated $50,000 for the completion of the Mohican, there was no law authorizing the construction of a new vessel of that name.

"The Board believes that the fact that Naval Constructor George W. Mentz was unable to estimate to within a reasonable margin the amount needed for work in anticipation is sufficient evidence that funds supplied were injudiciously expended by him.

"The excessive cost of the Mohican in equipment was due to the vacillating action of the department, which was caused by the fact that there were no appropriations legitimately available for the construction of a new vessel not authorized by law."

The Board recommends a number of changes in the management of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

An Offensive Civil Service Partisan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—When the new Civil Service Commission gets to work one of its first acts should be to inquire at home before it begins to purify the public service elsewhere. If it can get hold of the old minutes of the organization of Government clerks, known as the Central Republican Association, it will at once summon its Chief Examiner, Charles Lyman, before it, to show cause why he should not at once be dismissed as an offensive partisan. The object of this association—namely, to work in the interest of the Republican party in various and very partisan ways—has already been explained.

The name of Charles Lyman, then a clerk in the stationery room in the Treasury, is second on the list of members. The Executive Committee of the association, which did its quiet and effective work, consisted of the following persons in the order named:

E. N. Hill, O. W. Partridge,
Charles Lyman, H. S. Fisher,
T. B. Bond, O. H. Irish.

This is the same Mr. Charles Lyman who is now employed by Eaton, Gregory, and Thoman to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for clerkships. Could humbug further go?

Was Davenport Against Folger?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—An intimate friend of the late Secretary Folger says he is against Ira Davenport because Davenport was for Cleveland for Governor in 1882, and that hundreds of Judge Folger's old friends will vote for Hill for that reason. Davenport has always been controlled, says this Stalwart Republican, by his brother-in-law, Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, who spoke, worked, and voted for Cleveland in 1882. Davenport was not so courageous as Rogers, but he did just as deadly work against Folger.

Steuben county, which is always sure for about 1,000 majority for any Republican candidate, gave Cleveland, in 1882, 2,420 majority. It gave Blaine, in 1884, 488 majority. Davenport's own town of Bath gave Cleveland 269 majority in 1882. In 1884, with a large Prohibition vote out, it gave Blaine 45 majority.

With these figures before them, and with the knowledge that Cornell nominated Davenport as a slap at the men who supported Folger in 1882, the friends of Folger want to know where Davenport's vote and influence went three years ago. Perhaps Capt. Chet Cole, whom A. B. Cornell has directed to manage Davenport's canvass, can tell how the autumn-tinted candidate stood in the last canvass for Governor.

A Foot for Gen. Sherman.

From the Lockport Daily Journal.

Several young ladies having recently written to President Cleveland proposing marriage, the *Utica Observer* suggests a competitive examination, with Gen. Sherman as one of the commissioners.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL REVELATION.

The Correspondence of Editor Halstead and Secretary Chase.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The recent publication of the letter of Editor Halstead to Secretary Chase throws additional light on the difficulties into which the commanding officer of the United States troops in the valley of the Mississippi had to contend. An armed enemy in front, the Knights of the Golden Circle and superserviceable professed friends in the rear. What is the history of the Western commands? It is an open secret that Gen. Anderson was bullyragged and worried into a sickness that required him to ask to be retired, by the overzealous intermeddling of Western State officials with the management of military affairs. Sherman succeeded him, and though his views of the management and magnitude of the campaign required in Kentucky were afterward fully sustained, he was soon driven from command by the Northern home guard, who started the cry that he was crazy.

Buell came next, and no army commander ever did better work than he and none ever had more difficult work to do. He was doomed from the time of Shiloh, not by Grant, not by Sherman, not by the soldiers in the field, but by the overzealous, loyal home guard. The archives of the war in Washington will show how he was hounded out by Govs. Yates, Morton, and Tod, on such evidence, probably, as was furnished to Editor Halstead on which to found his letter to Secretary Chase.

Next came Rosecrans with a whoop and a hurrah. It is useless to describe the difficulties he had in that command. He was declared a dead failure from the beginning, and his military fame collapsed at Chickamauga. Every man who had command in Kentucky, save one, came to grief, and he missed it by a hair's breadth only.

When Halleck sent Gen. Wright out to take command of Kentucky during the Bragg-Smith raid he warned him against the loyal factions in Kentucky, and especially in the city of Louisville. It would have been much better if Gen. Wright had been warned against the overzealous loyalists of the North.

Editor Halstead's letter to Secretary Chase tells how Grant and Sherman were badgered by the non-fighting element of the North. The editors of the South, as a rule, were loyal to the core, and aimed to give effectual aid to the armies in the field, but they were misinformed as to the condition of affairs at the front, and as a consequence they became more dangerous than the enemy. The thinking people who read Editor Halstead's letter will appreciate the difficult position of President Lincoln, when one of his Cabinet officers would receive such a letter as that of Editor Halstead without giving it a sharp rebuke, or referring it to the President or Secretary of War. The letter discloses a great danger. When a Cabinet Minister openly became a Presidential aspirant in time of war, and gave a lead to the Wade-Davis bolt in the Republican party, there was danger indeed. Editor Halstead's informants, Editor Halstead's letter, and the silence of Secretary Chase concerning it, were parts and parcels of the Wade-Davis bolt to prevent the nomination of President Lincoln, or, in other words, to swap horses in the middle of the stream of war.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7. M. K. D.

BLOWING UP FLOOD ROCK.

Gen. Newton's Advice to Those Who Live in the Immediate Neighborhood.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the tide is high over Flood Rock, the thousands of pounds of dynamite stored away down there will be exploded and the rock blown out of the water. To-day the last part of the work, the flooding of the mine with water, will be carried out, and then nothing will remain but for some one to touch a key, and electricity, with the dynamite to back it, will make of the East River at Hell Gate the respectable stream that it should be. The following notice, sent to the newspapers by Gen. Newton, the chief engineer, tells people what to do:

Notice is hereby given by the authority and direction of the Secretary of War that navigation will be suspended on the East River between the northern point of Blackwell's Island and the southeastern point of Ward's Island, known as Negro Point, upon the occasion of the blowing up of the rock known as the Flood Rock, which will take place on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11 A. M., standard time.

No vessels will be allowed to pass between the points named from 10:30 A. M. to 11 A. M. on the date named, and patrol boats under the command of officers of the navy, army, and revenue marine will be stationed at the places indicated, that there may be no occasion for inadvertently violating this regulation.

Persons disregarding this notice will be liable for loss of life and property through their neglect.

After the explosion vessels should not run over the space occupied by the reef until it has been sounded and buoyed.

To these general directions Gen. Newton added a sense of advice for the families who live near Hell Gate. He said there was no danger to property from flying rocks or anything of that sort; he himself would stand within 600 feet of the explosion if it were not for the gas that will be developed. But 280,000 pounds of dynamite and other violent things going off under ground make such shakes and things up for some distance around, so that certain precautions will not be out of place.

Get out of any big room in which there is a plaster ceiling. You can never tell whether plaster is holding on tight or not, and when the ceiling is large it is specially apt to come down. Window panes are less apt to be broken if the sash is raised, and where big mirrors are fastened into the walls, it will be a good idea to take them down; although Gen. Newton says he wouldn't take his down because he does not think the risk great enough to warrant the trouble. The advice of an unsophisticated young clerk in the department, privately given, was for any one who lived near that load of dynamite to go out where there was something soft and comfortable to fall on, and where nothing could readily fall on you.

Davenport for Convict Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* As a laboring man I wish to cast my vote in the coming State election in the interests of labor. Now, I have found that the Governor to be elected this fall will have the appointment of a new State Prison Inspector, and I am anxious to know how Mr. Davenport stands on the question of convict labor. It will not make any difference to me personally, because I am going to vote for Gov. Hill anyway, knowing that he is against convict labor, but I want to know what to tell my fellow laborers who are Republicans. Please enlighten me.

ENGINEER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Mr. Davenport favors the convict labor system in the prisons. In his report as Comptroller, in 1882, he clearly showed his position in regard to this question by recommending the removal of long term prisoners from penitentiaries to State prisons, where their labor could be made a source of revenue.

Mr. Wadsworth, who is now running for the office of Comptroller on the Republican ticket, took similar ground when he held that office several years ago.

The Sun Always Right.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Is not THE SUN mistaken when it says that the Democrats have not had control of both branches of the New York Legislature as well as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor since 1871? Did they not have both branches during Gov. Cleveland's first term, when Mr. Chapin was Speaker of the House, and Lieut.-Gov. Hill presided over the Senate?

E. H. S.

No. In 1883, Mr. Cleveland's first year as Governor, the Assembly was Democratic, and Mr. Chapin, a Democrat, was Speaker. But the Senate was Republican, and John W. Vrooman was its Clerk. Mr. Vrooman is the Secretary of the present Republican State Committee. In 1884, Cleveland's second year, the Assembly was Republican: Titus Sheard was the Speaker. The Senate was Republican, and Vrooman was its Clerk. In this present year 1885, when Mr. Hill is Governor, the Legislature is decidedly Republican in both branches. It therefore remains true that not since 1871 have the Democrats had the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and at the same time a majority of the Senate and Assembly.

The Barrel Opened.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The campaign has fairly opened. The *Albany Journal* printed a full page advertisement for the Pleasant Valley Wine Company on Saturday. CIVIL S. REFORM.

FISHKILL, Oct. 7.

Stalwarts Have Memories.

From the Albany Argus.

A Utica friend of Roscoe Conkling was met on a Central train by an *Argus* reporter yesterday, and when addressed upon the question of his support of Mr. Davenport, replied:

"Young man, there are men in politics in this State with memories longer than your arm. It was in the rooms of the residence of Ira Davenport and George H. Sharpe, in Albany, in 1881, that the deal was made to down Roscoe Conkling. Davenport, after bobbing around for over a month, voting for A. B. Cornell and Sherman S. Rogers, as a candidate on July 9, with Ike Baker, another Cornell man, went over to Warner Miller on the first ballot in which his name appeared in the canvass. On July 16 George Sharpe, as agreed, turned in for Miller, and he was nominated on the ballot of that day. In a few days he followed with the remainder of the programme, which elected Lapham. I tell you, Oneida county is not in this deal to elect Davenport Governor and A. B. Cornell United States Senator. By the way, have you heard of any speeches made by Roscoe Conkling, as promised, on his return from Europe, or of his meeting c-r-r sick candidate s-l-r-e-d."

MILLIONAIRES ON THE STAND.

Mr. Carnegie and Dr. Hostetter Tell of Their Share in the South Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 8.—The first witness in the South Pennsylvania case to-day was Andrew Carnegie. He detailed the conversation between himself and Mr. Vanderbilt as to the advisability of building such a road as the South Pennsylvania, and as the result of this conversation Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to subscribe $5,000,000 toward such an enterprise if Mr. Carnegie and his friends would raise half of that amount. This they did, the witness subscribing $1,000,000 and paying in $885,000 in assessments. When he first heard rumors of the sale he saw Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Twombley, and discovered that they were anxious to get out. This was a good while ago. The New York parties, notably Mr. D. O. Mills, were tired of paying in. Mr. Vanderbilt wanted to get his money out of the undertaking and abandon it. This Mr. Carnegie thought was very fair. Upon hearing some months afterward that Mr. Vanderbilt proposed to sell out for three per cent. guaranteed bonds the witness again went to see him.

At that time Mr. Vanderbilt declared that he would not sell for less than five per cent. Shortly afterward Mr. Carnegie left for a five weeks' trip to Europe, and during that time he heard nothing of what was going on with regard to the sale. However, just as he was sailing for home his brother, who had his power of attorney, cabled him from New York that Vanderbilt was selling out for three per cent., and asking instructions. He immediately cabled to his brother to stand by Mr. Vanderbilt. Witness considered that the latter had sold out far too cheap, and believed he could have made a better bargain with President Roberts. He himself had put in $380,000, expecting to get his money back doubled, and he did not like the idea of getting a three per cent. investment instead. However, he considered that Mr. Vanderbilt had acted very wisely in selling. He himself withdrew because Mr. Vanderbilt did. Without the latter's help it was nonsense to talk of building the road.

He considered that the control of the South Pennsylvania was indispensable to the security of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It possessed the only proper route between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and was thirty miles shorter between those points than that of the Pennsylvania. If built and in adverse hands it could not help being a dangerous road to both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio. He declared that he was to reap no benefit in the way of freights from the Connellsville region as a consideration for going into the deal.

Gen. Magee and H. McK. Twombley were then called, but were not present. They will probably be on hand at Philadelphia to-morrow